

# WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines of type, or about seventy-five words.

|                  | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh | Eighth | Ninth | Tenth |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| One insertion    | 1.00  | .75    | .50   | .40    | .30   | .25   | .20     | .15    | .10   | .05   |
| Two insertions   | 1.50  | 1.00   | .75   | .50    | .40   | .30   | .25     | .20    | .15   | .10   |
| Three insertions | 2.00  | 1.25   | .80   | .50    | .40   | .30   | .25     | .20    | .15   | .10   |
| Four insertions  | 2.50  | 1.50   | 1.00  | .50    | .40   | .30   | .25     | .20    | .15   | .10   |
| Five insertions  | 3.00  | 1.75   | 1.10  | .50    | .40   | .30   | .25     | .20    | .15   | .10   |
| Six insertions   | 3.50  | 2.00   | 1.25  | .50    | .40   | .30   | .25     | .20    | .15   | .10   |
| Seven insertions | 4.00  | 2.25   | 1.40  | .50    | .40   | .30   | .25     | .20    | .15   | .10   |
| Eight insertions | 4.50  | 2.50   | 1.50  | .50    | .40   | .30   | .25     | .20    | .15   | .10   |
| Nine insertions  | 5.00  | 2.75   | 1.60  | .50    | .40   | .30   | .25     | .20    | .15   | .10   |
| Ten insertions   | 5.50  | 3.00   | 1.75  | .50    | .40   | .30   | .25     | .20    | .15   | .10   |

## Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

W. B. KAHN & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

No. 37, Second street,

North side, adjoining "China Palace."

MATSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Gentlemen of Mayville and vicinity:

Thanking you for your past kindness and liberal

patronage, we again call your attention to the fact

that we are now receiving our

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHES,

consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, BEAVERS,

DOBBINS, CASSIMERS,

SILK AND WOOLLEN VESTINGS,

HATS, TRUNKS AND VALISES,

and every description of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, far exceeding in

material and workmanship any goods ever

offered for sale in Matville; also

SHIRTS,

DRAWERS,

SOCKS,

COLLARS,

CRAVATS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

Ac., Ac., Ac.,

all of which we purchase low, and can sell

for smaller profits than ever before.

We only ask you, gentlemen, to call and examine our

stock, and feeling assured that you will at

once admit that a superior selection has never been

made here, as well as at our house in Cincinnati.

Should you wish to purchase any of your own

special trade and fancy, we still retain the services

of

Mr. Thos. Summers,

who has won the favor of so many of our patrons,

by giving universal satisfaction in his profession.

AS A CUTTER,

as well as by his proverbial willingness and readiness

to accommodate. Respectfully,

W. B. KAHN & Co.

Dry Goods, &c.

THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

DRY GOODS!

Our lady patrons in all the surrounding counties

will find this reason, an unusually attractive stock

of

New and Fashionable Goods.

Every department is well filled with a complete

assortment of whatever is desirable in the list

of novelties now being introduced in the world of

fashion. We are receiving

New Goods

TRI-WEEKLY,

and in many things are offering

GREAT BARGAINS

of purchases made at recent auction sales in

New York.

MULLINS & HUNT

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

Second street,

MATSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

To our friends among the merchants of Mason,

Fleming, Bracken, Harrison, Boone, Nicholas, Row,

and all adjoining counties, we would say we are

now receiving

TRI-WEEKLY SUPPLIES

ALL GOODS

available to a first class jobbing house, and would

solidify the stock of close buyers.

TERMS CASH.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second street,

MATSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

It is reported that the President proposes

sending General Sherman on a special mission

to the Southern States for personal in-

quiry into their condition.

# WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

VOLUME L.

MATSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868.

NUMBER 11

## AN OLD WIFE'S SONG.

FROM WHAT CHIEF.

And what will ye hear, my daughters dear?

O, what will ye hear this night?

Shall I sing you of the yuletide cheer,

Of lovers and ladies bright?

"Thou shalt sing," they say, "for we dwell far

away

"Thou shalt sing us again some old-world strain

That is sung in our own country."

While the old harbor light waxed faint in the

white

Look ye shooting out from the sea.

"White lambs were yet asleep, and the dew lay deep

On the grass, and their fleeces clean and fair,

Never grass was so thick nor so green

As the grass that grew up there!"

"In the town was no smoke, for none there

awoke—

At our feet lay still as still could be;

And the schooners were waiting out to sea.

"Sing us now a strain that makes us feel again

As we felt in that sacred place of our own."

When we had the first view of the wet sparkling

ice

In the shyness of a day just born."

So I sang an old song—it was plain and not

long—

I had sung it very often when they were small;

And long ere it was done they wept every one.

Yet this was all the song—their tears were all:

The snow lies white, and the moon gives light,

I'll tell you the reason.

And now my heart with one little song,

For none will be so true to me.

And it's O my love, my love!

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## A MIDNIGHT APPARITION.

OF THE DEATH OF A MAN.

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# WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

Published every Wednesday, by  
THOMAS M. GREEN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., JANUARY 15, 1868.

## THE ARRANGEMENT.

We find the following in the deposition of Col. J. J. TICE in the case of McKee vs. Young:

"His friends advised him (McKee) not to go to West Liberty, in Morgan county, or to Prestonburg, in Floyd county, as threats had been made that he would not be allowed to speak at those points. I heard Governor Hickman say, in the presence of Samuel McKee and others, that the rebels of Morgan county had threatened violence against McKee if he attempted to speak at West Liberty, and that he (Hickman) had made an arrangement with the rebels of Morgan county to preserve the peace, but that he feared there would be a disturbance."

Perhaps it will serve to throw some light upon this "arrangement" to detail a statement made to us by Major W. W. Cox, who is the sheriff alluded to. He was laughing at the idle reports circulated by McKee and his friends that he would not be permitted to speak at various points. He denounced these reports as wholly destitute of foundation in truth, as originating with McKee and his party, and as circulated for political capital. He said that the Democrats believed it was McKee's wish to provoke a disturbance, and they were determined he should not be gratified. Major Cox further stated that a few days before he had met one GREENUP NICHOLL of Carter or Rowan county, who told him that he had heard a report that the secessionists did not intend to permit McKee to speak at West Liberty, and that he (Nicholl) intended to bring an armed band of more than a hundred men from Carter and Rowan counties, to protect McKee. Major Cox told NICHOLL that he had never heard of any intention to molest McKee, and did not believe any such existed or had ever been declared by any Democrat. NICHOLL spoke of it merely as a report, of the correctness of which he knew nothing; that he had heard it from McKee's friends; but if Cox said he did not know of any such plan he said (Nicholl) would remain at home with his armed posse. Cox reiterated his conviction that there was no intention of molesting McKee, and expressed the wish which he knew to be universal with the Democrats of Morgan, that the canvass should be fair and free; and with this NICHOLL was satisfied. Here the matter ended, and this was the whole of the extensive "arrangement" between NICHOLL and the sheriff for the "preservation of the peace at West Liberty." If they had only known the mischievous power of Captain McKee's bold effrontery, and the awe-inspiring influence of the presence of Col. TICE and Captain ROBERTS they might not have thought it necessary to make an arrangement so expensive.

## THE NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED.

Another important step has been taken in the prosecution of the enterprise of completing the Maysville and Lexington Railroad. On Saturday JAMES BARBOUR proceeded to Covington for the purpose of having an interview with the owners of the road, and he was followed on Sunday by H. T. PEABODY, Esq., and Hon. B. H. STANTON. On Monday these gentlemen had an interview with the owners of the road, who promptly conceded all that was asked and all that could have been asked with any reason. Legislation was agreed upon to carry into effect the proposition made by the owners and accepted by the subscribers and the people of Mason county, in its true intent and meaning, and this legislation will be acceptable to every friend to the completion of the road. So soon as it has been acted upon by the Legislature the transfer will be made, and the charter, road bed, right of way and all the property and appurtenances belonging thereto from the city of Maysville to the city of Paris will belong to and be under the control of the people of this county, or such portion of them as are and may become stockholders in the road. Under the stipulations agreed upon the road is given to that point in Paris which is the junction of the Maysville and Lexington and Covington and Lexington railroads, which is to be the terminus of our road. The stockholders in the new enterprise are to be incorporated under the name of the "Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Branch." It is expressly stipulated that the Company shall have the privilege of running their cars to Lexington over the road of the present owners on terms mutually satisfactory, and in this there is to be a reciprocal courtesy extended.

## THE NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED.

The negotiations of Messrs. BARBOUR, PEABODY and STANTON have been eminently successful, and they deserve thanks from the community for the promptness with which they acted.

The next step will be to procure the legislation necessary, after which an organization will be soon effected, and the counties of Fleming, Nicholas and Bourbon will be actively canvassed for subscription.

Congress has formally determined that cotton shall no longer be grown in the United States, the recent legislation on the subject being such as will inevitably act as a prohibition of its production. Every thing having been done that could be effected to beggar and irretrievably ruin the South, by demoralizing the entire labor system, arming the negroes and encouraging them to insubordination and lawlessness, and by discouraging the whites from efforts to accumulate by threats of confiscation, it has been well settled that cotton can no longer be produced in this country as cheaply as it can be grown in India. Simultaneously with repealing the tax on the production of cotton for one year Congress has removed all duty upon the importation of the same material from abroad. The result of this will be to bring in the raw cotton from India and Egypt to compete with and undersell the American article in our own markets, thus preventing its production by the cotton planter. But while this is done, a heavy tax is at the same time levied upon the importation of all manufactured articles of cotton fabrics. The producer of the said material is to be relieved from direct tax for one year, but at the same time he is to be crippled by lifting the duty from foreign cotton. The manufacturer is to be protected by a heavy duty on all fabrics that may come in competition with his. The manufacturer is to buy his raw material for less, but the consumer is to pay as high as ever for all that he may need. The Southern planter is to

be still further ruined. The Yankee manufacturer is to be still further enriched.

Our excellent contemporary of the Lexington Statesman is respectfully informed that the editor of the EAGLE expects to continue to advocate conservative principles in Kentucky, and were he to advocate principles of any other character he would be untrue to himself and his own convictions. An abandonment of these principles will not be required in advocating the election of Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, upon a platform recognizing the indissolubility of the Union and the right of the State to regulate and control their own social and domestic institutions and internal and municipal police. On the contrary these are the very foundation of conservatism. The EAGLE advocated the election of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON in 1864 without a sacrifice of principles or individual consistency, and it can argue the election of Democratic candidates in 1868 without any such sacrifice. We do not apprehend the nomination of candidates whom we cannot consistently and conscientiously support. It is true that a great many men who were rebels during the war will vote with us this year, but that does not affect the question one way or the other. We never saw a man so mean that he did not like to see him acting right occasionally. The Statesman may always rely upon finding us battling against radicalism, which is the worst sort of democracy.

## OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the deliberations of the State Convention of the Ohio Democracy at Columbus, on Wednesday last, resulted in the defeat of the VALLEIGHAM faction. Hon. H. J. JEWETT, a war Democrat and a true and tried patriot, was elected President of the Convention. On the Committee on resolutions, we recognize the names of Colonel GEORGE W. MCCOOK and OSCAR F. MOORE, both of whom fought gallantly in the Federal army, and who have no sympathy with the faction in Ohio whose efforts to "pull to the lead" have resulted in defeating the Democrats at that State. A preference was expressed for GEORGE H. PENDLETON as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and the delegates were instructed to use all honorable efforts to encompass his nomination. Mr. HUBBARD was nominated for Secretary of State; Wm. E. FINCK, for Judge of Supreme Court; J. KIRKWOOD, for School Commissioner; ARTHUR HUGHES, for Board of Public Works; and J. W. WEBB, for Clerk of the Supreme Court. Messrs. THOMPSON, McLEAN, ARMSTRONG, and Col. MCCOOK were elected Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, and RUFUS P. RANNEY and H. J. JEWETT for Electors for the State at large. We publish the platform elsewhere in to-day's paper.

## THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, says: "The case of Colonel McKee, of Kentucky, who contests the seat of Mr. YOUNG in the House, is expected to be brought before Congress in the early part of next week. There does not appear to be any doubt but that the committee will report against allowing Mr. YOUNG his seat, but it is equally as certain that they will also report that there are not any precedents which justify the committee in recommending that the seat be given to the minority candidate, Colonel McKee. The latter expects, however, to have a very strong report from the minority of the committee, and appears to be very sanguine that, when all the facts bearing on the case are presented to the House, he will retain his seat. Every thing indicates that the case will be thoroughly discussed in the House before any vote is taken."

## THE SUBSCRIPTION MADE.

The friends of the railroad enterprise have reason to congratulate themselves that it was not slaughtered by the malignity and knavery of its enemies on yesterday. It had a most narrow escape from an unnatural and premature death. We have not time in this issue to comment upon the action of the County Court. Suffice it to say, the subscription has been made. The conditions annexed to the collection of the tax are useless and frivolous, but they can be easily fulfilled.

HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Democratic Convention of Indianapolis, on the 8th inst. The resolutions adopted were strongly in favor of the PENDLETON policy of paying the Government bonds in greenbacks, making them subject to taxation, and retiring the National Bank circulation. Mr. PENDLETON himself was endorsed with "the entire confidence and preference" of the Convention, as a Presidential candidate.

## CONGRESS.

The Congress re-assembled on Monday, 6th inst. The time of the Senate was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the case of PHILIP FRANK THOMAS, Senator elect from the State of Maryland, whose credentials had been referred to the Committee on Elections with instructions to inquire into his loyalty. The charges against Mr. THOMAS were, first, that he had resigned his seat in Buchanan's cabinet because of the contemplated re-enforcement of the garrison at Fort Sumter; second, that he had written a letter to JACOB THOMAS, arguing that the Federal Government had no right to coerce a seceded State; and, third, that he had given money to his son when he was about to enter the rebel service. All this was proved, and admitted by Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, who, however, stated that Mr. THOMAS had done all in his power to prevent his son from participating in the rebellion, and only gave him the money to provide for his personal comfort after he found that his son would go with or without the money. No vote was had upon the question of admission. In the House, there was a perfect flood of bills and resolutions, as usual on Monday, but there was but one introduced of any national importance, which came from Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, and related to finance, by providing for the redemption of legal-tender notes. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be redeemed in gold, at the United States Treasury, and canceled, all United States legal-tender notes presented for redemption in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, such redemption to commence on the first day of the month following the passage of the act, and during that month shall be at the rate of one hundred dollars in gold for one hundred and forty dollars in notes, and that the amount in notes shall be decreased

fifty cents per month for every one hundred dollars in gold, until it shall be reduced to one hundred dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall not control the volume of legal-tender currency, except under, and pursuant to, the provisions of this act." It was referred to the Committee on Banking.

The House then passed a resolution introduced by Mr. WASHINGTON, of Wisconsin, by yeas 82, nays 22—a party vote, censuring the President for removing General SHERIDAN, and thanking the latter for his course while in command of the Fifth Military District. Also thanking General GRANT for his letter to the President on the removal of Secretary STANTON.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BAXES making eight hours a legal day's work in all Government workshops, and was passed without opposition. It is the same bill that passed at the last session.

The House then laid on the table, by nearly a party vote, a resolution offered by Mr. ELLIOTT, of Wisconsin, to thank General Hancock, and after discussing the question of increasing the number of clerks in the Second Auditor's office adjourned.

On Tuesday, 7th inst., Mr. SUMNER reminded the Senate that the President had not returned the bill striking the word "white" out of the charter of the cities of the District of Columbia, and giving the negroes of the District the right to vote, hold office and sit on juries. He therefore asked leave to introduce a similar bill. After some debate as to the legal status of the bill, it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill to repeal the cotton tax was then discussed. An amendment exempting such portions of the crop of 1867 as now remain in the hands of the producers was lost. An amendment exempting cotton remaining unsold in the hands of producers when the act takes effect, providing that no tax heretofore collected shall be refunded; was also lost. An amendment was then carried exempting all cotton grown in 1868. Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment declaring that no further provision of law is required to authorize the collection of the tax after 1868. Adopted. On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a proviso was added, exempting cotton imported between April 1868, and April 1869.

The bill then passed, yeas 25, nays 12, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the same day, Mr. URSON, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Hon. S. S. THOMAS is entitled to the seat as Representative from the First Kentucky District. Action on the report was postponed in order to allow Mr. SYMES, the contestant, an opportunity to be heard on the question. There is no doubt but that the report of the Committee will be adopted by Congress, and there will then remain only the cases of JAMES Y. BROWN and JAMES D. YOUNG to be acted upon.

On Wednesday, 8th, in the Senate, Mr. MONROE offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill superseding, and providing provisional governments for the lately rebellious States, until reconstructed under the existing acts of Congress. Objection was made, and the bill was laid over under the rules. The bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency was made the special order for Thursday.

In the House, on the same day, the Senate amendments to the bill repealing the cotton tax were taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Election Committee on the contested case of the Sixth Congressional District of Missouri, which closes with resolutions that Mr. BROWN, the contestant, is not entitled to a seat, and that Mr. VAN HORN, the sitting member, is so entitled. Mr. BROOMALL offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of immediately abolishing the internal revenue tax on manufacturers of cotton, wool, iron and steel. Adopted. He also asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the vote recently given in the House on the question of impeachment of the President was liable to be construed into an affirmation of the position of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the law of impeachment, and be thereby drawn into a precedent not sanctioned by the judgment of the House, and resolving that, in the opinion of the House, the power of impeachment of public officers for official misconduct was not limited to those offenses that are indictable under the laws of the United States. Mr. ELLIOTT objected, and the resolution was not received.

On Friday the Senate spent the entire day on the House bill to suspend the contraction of the currency, but came to no vote on the question. Mr. EDWARDS offered an amendment, the vote on which is significant. It provided that nothing contained in this act or any other existing act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of United States notes or other lawful money beyond the amount now outstanding, except to the amount of fifty millions of the reserve of United States notes already authorized by law. After some debate it was rejected by a vote of 17 yeas to 33 nays. Mr. SHERMAN moved to recommit the Funding Bill, reported by himself from the Finance Committee, back to that committee, and it was so ordered. On the same day the House proceeded with the discussion of the bill relating to whisky matters. After a lengthy debate the bill was passed.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in response to a resolution inquiring as to the State Legislatures which had ratified the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the fourteenth article. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The report says the States which have ratified the amendment are New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, New York, Illinois, West Virginia, Nevada, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Kansas, and Nebraska. The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections on the contested election case of the first Congressional District of Kentucky, which report closes with a resolution that SYMES, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and that THOMAS, who holds the seat, is. After three hours' discussion, the resolution was adopted and THOMAS took the oath and the seat.

## THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly met on Wednesday, 8th, but transacted no business in either House except ordering the firing of a salute in honor of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

On Thursday, 9th, the Senate rejected a House bill to change the boundary line of the Owsingville and Mud Lick voting Precincts, in Bath county. The Senate passed a resolution to raise a committee to investigate into the solvency of the Kentucky Insurance Company. Leave was granted to Mr. ALEXANDER to introduce a bill to amend the charter of the Maysville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road Company; also a bill to charter the Mount Carmel and Fox Spring Turnpike

Road Company, to Fleming county.

On the same day, the House considered the preamble and resolution from the Senate, in relation to the Kentucky Insurance Company. Said preamble and resolution reads as follows, viz:

"Whereas, the people of this State are largely insured in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, chartered by act of a former Legislature, and serious doubts are entertained as to the solvency of said company and its liabilities; owing to the fact that, by its charter, it was not required to have any cash capital, and that all its cash premiums on policies have been exhausted, and that said company is now making a call of fifty per cent. or one half on its premium notes, on policies having four years yet to run, and at its present rate of calls will exhaust all its capital in premium notes within one year from this date, leaving unexpired policies of three years to run without any guarantee that one dollar of the losses of said company will be paid."

Now, in order to ascertain the true and real situation of said company, and to do justice to said company, its policy-holders, and the State at large.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a joint committee, consisting of three members on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, whose duty it shall be to examine and look into the general condition, financially and otherwise, of said company—its capital, its losses, in what manner and for what purpose the cash premiums of said company have been expended, the present liabilities of said company, what percentage on the premium notes is necessary to relieve it of its liabilities, and to report further, by any act of it has forfeited its charter, and to report fully and to the people of the State, and that they report fully the result of their investigations within thirty days from the 1st day of January, 1868.

The question being taken, said preamble and resolution were adopted.

It was determined to go into the election of Public Printer, Binder and Librarian, on Wednesday, 15th inst.

In the Senate, on Friday, 10th, a House bill was passed to amend the law in reference to certain school districts in this Commonwealth. Also an act to amend an act to establish an Institution for Idiots and Feeble Minded children, GEORGE POINDEXTER and S. E. TRICE were confirmed as managers of the Western Lunatic Asylum.

In the House, on the same day, Messrs. GREEN, BROWN, BRIGHT, READ and DAVIS were appointed as a committee to examine into the condition of the Kentucky Insurance Company. Leave was granted to E. C. PAUSTEN to introduce a bill to incorporate the Licking River Lumber and Mining Company. The House passed a bill defining the Mt. Sterling voting precinct, in Montgomery county. A bill was passed allowing witnesses one dollar for each day's attendance on any legal occasion. The Senate resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of granting State aid to railroads, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

## The National Democracy.

### THEIR PLATFORM.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Union Democracy, at Louisville, January 8, 1868, in pursuance of the call heretofore published, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it is unnecessary for us to declare what are and what are not Democratic principles. They are too well understood to need such declaration. It is enough to say that neither secession or reconstruction are Democratic ideas. Democracy is UNION AND RESTORATION, and except upon these ideas, no party can, nor will, nor should obtain power in this Government. Believing that these views are held by a vast majority of the people of Kentucky, who have acted and are now acting with the two Democratic organizations of this State, we see no necessity for a further continuance of both of said organizations; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that all persons opposed to the Radical party now in power, attend the Democratic primary meetings already called, and yet to be called, in the several counties, and unite in sending delegates to the convention to assemble in the city of Frankfort on the 22d February, prox., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor; of sending delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and for the nomination of a Democratic electoral ticket.

JOHN H. HARNEY, Chairman.

W. A. RONALD,  
S. M. BISH,  
Z. M. SHELLEY,  
J. E. GAILLEBRATE,  
J. G. WILSON,  
HAMILTON POPE.

Fellow Democrats and Conservatives of Kentucky:

There are two Democratic parties in Kentucky, each looking to one great national convention, and avowing their readiness and determination to submit to its action and support its nominees. One of those parties, from circumstances that need not be referred to, is strong in numbers and full of energy. The other, comparatively small in numbers, is composed largely of men in whose wisdom, patriotism and integrity the whole people have the fullest confidence.

Those two parties claim to be in full affiliation with the Northern Democracy and Conservatives, and will each support the ticket presented by the national convention. It is of the utmost importance, in the judgment of each of these parties, that all their influence and moral force shall be combined to secure the election of that ticket; for in it is involved the best hopes of civil liberty in this country.

In such a contest then as this, involving such momentous interests, it seems to us, connected with the Conservatives and Union Democracy of Kentucky, that all wrongs should be forgotten, all injustice in the past overlooked, and that we should at once unite with the Democratic party in Kentucky, which is in the majority, in the work before us. The man or party that looks to selfish or partisan ambition now forfeits all claim to patriotism. And to stand hesitating about the manner a great and good act is to be performed, would be unworthy such a party as the Union Democracy.

We know that we could go up to our nation at convention with such men and such moral power as would secure us their respect. But

by a divided representation from Kentucky much harm to the general cause, so dear to us all, might ensue. Such a contest before the convention would diminish the efficiency of a combined power in this State, and might work serious evils among the United Conservatives and Democrats beyond our limits. The coming contest will require a firm consolidation of all our forces. The whole Conservative and Democratic strength will be required in the impending struggle in November next.

A State convention has been called by that wing of the Democracy which supported Hon. John L. Helm for Governor. They will appoint delegates to the national convention. They will abide by the action and support the nominee of that convention. This, too, will be our convention. It will maintain and vindicate the principles for which we contend. Its nominee will be our candidate. Is this a time for us to stand on ceremonies, or call for terms from a party which unites with us in support of our national candidates? We think not. The country lies prostrate and bleeding. Our brethren of the South are crushed and starving. We must rush to the rescue. These momentous interests demand a forgetfulness of all personal or lesser considerations. We should rise above all party animosities and discharge this great duty, with an eye single to the good of our country.

We therefore concur with the Central Committee or the Union Democracy that no separate convention should be called, but that all Democrats and Conservatives should unite at once, fully and cordially, with their fellow Democrats, whose convention has been called, and join in the primary meetings to select delegates to the 22d of February convention at Frankfort. That convention will nominate a candidate for Governor, and appoint delegates to the national convention; also, designate Democratic electors for the coming national contest. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, and hand to hand, with all who sincerely desire the overthrow of the Radical party, the restoration of the Southern States, and the establishment of the principle that this is the white man's government. Until this great work be accomplished we will not turn aside to quarrel about minor differences. This great work demands the united support of all its friends. Ours shall not be withheld.

Let no one say that he is not invited to those popular meetings called to select delegates to the convention. You have a right to vote as you choose or serve your country as best you can, without let or hindrance from bad or ambitious men. The candidates of the national convention will be certain to represent your views. Give up offices and all power at home to any party that will unite with you in electing such candidates and supporting such a cause. For rest assured that, for such sacrifices, the country will honor you with its confidence. If not with its offices; and what is higher and better, you will have the approval of your own conscience, and secure the self respect which results from the proud consciousness of having discharged your duty.

Wm. R. KINKEAD,  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
RICHARD T. JACOB,  
JAMES GUTHRIE,  
WM. ALEXANDER,  
R. G. STUBBS,  
MOSES BENNETT,  
P. W. FARIS,  
JAMES HARRISON,  
LOAN C. MURRAY,  
Wm. E. HUGHES,  
W. W. HARNEY,  
HAMILTON POPE.

## MARRIED.

VEAZEY-KENDALL—On December 19th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Perry S. Layton, Mr. J. F. McKinnick to Miss Sarah J. Hendrickson, all of Lewis county, Ky.

BARBOUR-CLELAND—At Caldwell, Kentucky, on the evening of the 21st ult., by Rev. L. G. Barbour, Mr. Frank Barbour, of Jefferson county, to Miss Annie Cleland.

RINGO-MANNEN—Dec. 24th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's step-father, James Ringo to Miss Abigail Mannen, all of JEFFERSON CO., Ky. J. A. Walton officiating.

CARMAN-KENDALL—At Oakwood, Carter county, Ky., Dec. 21st, 1867, by the Rev. John P. Martin, Dr. A. B. Carman and Mrs. M. Virginia Kendall.

DAVIS-MARTIN—At the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Maysville, Ky., on Tuesday morning, January 13th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, by Rev. Joseph Hand, Mr. Thomas A. Davis to Miss Lavina V. Martin, both of Maysville.

Attendants—Mr. George W. Wilson and Miss Mollie Fleming. No cards.

## DIED.

ROLAND—At the residence of Judge Emory Whitaker, in Maysville, Ky., Mrs. Lucy Roland, on the 22nd day of January. Funeral services on the 3d.

GIVENS—On the 22nd December, 1867, at the residence of her father, near this city, after a long and painful illness, Miss Temperance Givens, daughter of Mr. Moses Givens.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

LAW OF HUMANITY IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.—An Essay for Young Men, on Physiological Errors and Abuses, incident to Youth and Early Manhood with the humane view of treatment and cure. Sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. [se26]wawm

CONSPIRACIES.—The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, will send (free of charge), to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address  
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
No. 105 South Second Street, Williamsburg, N.Y. [se26]wawm

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,  
JOHN B. OGDEN,  
42 Cedar street, N. Y. [se26]wawm

Information.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, sleek, and shining, can be obtained without charge by addressing,  
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHAMBER,  
[se26]wawm 822 Broadway, New York.

## Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. GRAY.  
Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Saxon streets.  
COFFEE—common to choice 21 to 25.  
SUGAR—N. O. 15½ to 16; P. R. 13½ to 14½; Demara, 14½ to 16½; Soft Refined, 16½ to 18; Hard Refined, 18 to 18½.  
MOLASSES—N. O. 31; ¼ bbl. 31 to 35; P. R. 25 to 30.  
FLOUR—We quote at \$10 00 to 14.  
WHEAT—White (No. 1) 82 to 84; No. 1 Red, 82 to 84; No. 2 78 to 80; Oats, 45¢; Corn, 31 to 32 to 10; Barley, 31 to 32 to 60.  
WHISKY—\$2 25 to 40.  
PROVISIONS—Lard, 10½ to 12; Bacon, from 11½ to 14.  
MACKEREL—Bbl. No. 1, 25 to 30; do. No. 2, 20 to 25; ¼ bbl. No. 1, 5½ to 6; do. No. 2 5 to 5½; ¼ bbl. No. 1, 85 to 90; do. No. 2 80 to 85. White Fish, 50 to 55.  
FEATHERS—62 to 65.  
RAGS—3 to 4.  
SEED—Clover, 25 to 30 to 50. Flax, 32 to 35; Timothy, 22 to 25.  
TALLOW—per lb. 9 to 10.  
CANDLES—Tallow, 15½ to 17; Star, boxes, 20 to 25.  
SODA—American, 85; English, 95.  
WOODWARD—Buckets, 50 to 60; Tubs, best three, do 85 to 90; best eight, 83 to 90. Washboard, 50 to 60.

## Drugs, Medicines, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Seaton & Brodick, in this city, expired the 1st inst., by mutual consent—J. P. Brodick having sold his interest in the drug business to George W. Blattermax. The business will be continued at the old stand, on the corner of Court and Second street, by Seaton & Blattermax. We take great pleasure in recommending the new firm to the confidence and patronage of our friends. Our books will be kept at the drug store, where all those indebted to us, and all persons having claims against us will please call and present them for adjustment. We also take pleasure in announcing that we are authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of the business of J. P. BRODICK.  
J. P. SEATON,  
JOS. E. BRODICK,  
January 1st, 1868.

## NEW FIRM.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of Seaton & Brodick, have this day formed a co-partnership, under the style of

## SEATON & BLATTERMAX,

AND WILL CONTINUE THE

## DRUG BUSINESS

in all its various branches at the old stand on

SECOND STREET,

CORNER OF COURT.

We cordially invite the patronage of the customers of the old firm, and of the public generally.

J. P. SEATON,  
JOS. W. BLATTERMAX,  
Maysville, Ky.

## Confectionery.

### SOMETHING NEW

BUT NOT STRANGE!

## Oyster Saloons

AT

GEORGE ARTHUR'S,

No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream saloons this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can at all hours have them served in and style. They can also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter, &c. Oysters for sale by the dozen or half dozen, at lowest market rates.

GEORGE ARTHUR.

## CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

I have an unusually large and well selected assortment of TOYS, designed expressly for the Christmas trade. My stock of

good and nice CANDIES

is good and nice.

## FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS!

I have just received from New York a large and well selected lot of fireworks for

CHRISTMAS.

some entirely new kinds, never before offered in this place.

A good stock of the best.

## FIRE CRACKERS

all low for CASH.

GEORGE ARTHUR,  
Maysville, Dec. 6, 1867. No.







